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FILE 'NUTRACEUT' ENTERED AT 10:41:54 ON 17 FEB 2004

FILE 'OCEAN' ENTERED AT 10:41:54 ON 17 FEB 2004

FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 10:41:54 ON 17 FEB 2004

FILE 'PCTGEN' ENTERED AT 10:41:54 ON 17 FEB 2004

FILE 'PHAR' ENTERED AT 10:41:54 ON 17 FEB 2004

FILE 'PHARMAML' ENTERED AT 10:41:54 ON 17 FEB 2004

FILE 'PHIC' ENTERED AT 10:41:54 ON 17 FEB 2004

FILE 'PHIN' ENTERED AT 10:41:54 ON 17 FEB 2004

FILE 'PROMT' ENTERED AT 10:41:54 ON 17 FEB 2004

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=> s ?conotoxin? (s) refold? and (detergent or surfactant? or non-ionic (w) detergent? or
tween-20 or tweem-80 or triton?) and disulfide?
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'ADISCTI'
L1 0 FILE ADISCTI
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'ADISINSIGHT'
L2 0 FILE ADISINSIGHT
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'ADISNEWS'
L3 0 FILE ADISNEWS
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'AGRICOLA'
L4 0 FILE AGRICOLA
L5 0 FILE ANABSTR
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'AQUASCI'
L6 0 FILE AQUASCI
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'BIOBUSINESS'
L7 0 FILE BIOBUSINESS
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'BIOCOMMERCE'
L8 0 FILE BIOCOMMERCE
L9 0 FILE BIOSIS
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
L10 0 FILE BIOTECHDS
L11 0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L12 0 FILE CABA
L13 0 FILE CANCERLIT
L14 0 FILE CAPLUS
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'CEABA-VTB'

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L15           0 FILE CEABA-VTB
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'CEN'
L16           0 FILE CEN
L17           0 FILE CIN
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'CONFSCI'
L18           0 FILE CONFSCI
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'CROPB'
L19           0 FILE CROPB
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'CROPU'
L20           0 FILE CROPU
L21           0 FILE DISSABS
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'DGENE'
L22           0 FILE DGENE
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'DRUGB'
L23           0 FILE DRUGB
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'DRUGMONOG2'
L24           0 FILE DRUGMONOG2
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'IMSDRUGNEWS'
L25           0 FILE IMSDRUGNEWS
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'DRUGU'
L26           0 FILE DRUGU
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'IMSRESEARCH'
L27           0 FILE IMSRESEARCH
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'EMBAL'
L28           0 FILE EMBAL
L29           0 FILE EMBASE
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'ESBIOBASE'
L30           0 FILE ESBIOBASE
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'FEDRIP'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'ONOTOXIN? (S) REFOLD?'
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L33           0 FILE FOREGE
L34           0 FILE FROSTI
L35           0 FILE FSTA
L36           0 FILE GENBANK
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'HEALSAFE'
L37           0 FILE HEALSAFE
L38           0 FILE IFIPAT
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'IMSPRODUCT'
L39           0 FILE IMSPRODUCT
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'JICST-EPLUS'
L40           0 FILE JICST-EPLUS
L41           0 FILE KOSMET
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'LIFESCI'
L42           0 FILE LIFESCI
L43           0 FILE MEDICONF
L44           0 FILE MEDLINE
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'NIOSHTIC'
L45           0 FILE NIOSHTIC
L46           0 FILE NTIS
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'NUTRACEUT'
L47           0 FILE NUTRACEUT
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'OCEAN'
L48           0 FILE OCEAN
L49           0 FILE PASCAL
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'PCTGEN'
L50           0 FILE PCTGEN
L51           0 FILE PHAR
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'PHARMAML'
L52           0 FILE PHARMAML
L53           0 FILE PHIC
L54           0 FILE PHIN
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LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'PROMT'
L55           0 FILE PROMT
L56           0 FILE RDISCLOSURE
L57           0 FILE SCISEARCH
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'SYNTHLINE'
L58           0 FILE SYNTHLINE
L59           0 FILE TOXCENTER
L60           0 FILE USPATFULL
L61           0 FILE USPAT2
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'VETB'
L62           0 FILE VETB
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'VETU'
L63           0 FILE VETU
L64           0 FILE WPIDS
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'ALUMINIUM'
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LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'APOLLIT'
L66           0 FILE APOLLIT
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'AQUIRE'
L67           0 FILE AQUIRE
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'BABS'
L68           0 FILE BABS
L69           0 FILE CAOLD
L70           0 FILE CBNB
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'CERAB'
L71           0 FILE CERAB
L72           0 FILE COMPENDEX
L73           0 FILE COPPERLIT
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L85           0 FILE STANDARDS
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L86           0 FILE TULSA
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'TULSA2'
L87           0 FILE TULSA2
L88           0 FILE USAN
L89           0 FILE WELDASEARCH
L90           0 FILE WSCA

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L91           0 ?CONOTOXIN? (S) REFOLD? AND (DETERGENT OR SURFACTANT? OR NON-ION
                IC (W) DETERGENT? OR TWEEN-20 OR TWEEM-80 OR TRITON?) AND DISULF
                IDE?
Left truncation is not valid in the specified search field in the
specified file.  The term has been searched without left truncation.
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would be searched as 'FLAVONOID.'

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used a truncation symbol after a punctuation mark, the system may
```

interpret the truncation symbol as being at the beginning of a term.
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for example, the Basic Index.

```
=> s ?CONOTOXIN? (S) ?fOLD? AND (DETERGENT OR SURFACTANT? OR NON-IONIC (W) DETERGENT? OR
TWEEN-20 OR TWEEM-80 OR TRITON?) AND DISULFIDE?
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L92          0 FILE ADISCTI
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'ADISINSIGHT'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'ADISINSIGHT'
L93          0 FILE ADISINSIGHT
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'ADISNEWS'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'ADISNEWS'
L94          0 FILE ADISNEWS
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'AGRICOLA'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'AGRICOLA'
L95          0 FILE AGRICOLA
L96          0 FILE ANABSTR
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'AQUASCI'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'AQUASCI'
L97          0 FILE AQUASCI
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'BIOBUSINESS'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'BIOBUSINESS'
L98          0 FILE BIOBUSINESS
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'BIOCOMMERCE'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'BIOCOMMERCE'
L99          0 FILE BIOCOMMERCE
L100         1 FILE BIOSIS
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
L101         0 FILE BIOTECHDS
L102         0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L103         0 FILE CABA
L104         0 FILE CANCERLIT
L105         1 FILE CAPLUS
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'CEABA-VTB'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'CEABA-VTB'
L106         0 FILE CEABA-VTB
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'CEN'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'CEN'
L107         0 FILE CEN
L108         0 FILE CIN
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'CONFSCI'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'CONFSCI'
L109         0 FILE CONFSCI
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'CROPB'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'CROPB'
L110         0 FILE CROPB
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'CROPU'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'CROPU'
L111         0 FILE CROPU
L112         0 FILE DISSABS
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'DGENE'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'DGENE'
L113         0 FILE DGENE
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'DRUGB'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'DRUGB'
L114         0 FILE DRUGB
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'DRUGMONOG2'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'DRUGMONOG2'
L115         0 FILE DRUGMONOG2
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'IMSDRUGNEWS'
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L116         0 FILE IMSDRUGNEWS
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'DRUGU'
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LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'DRUGU'
L117         0 FILE DRUGU
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'IMSRESEARCH'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'IMSRESEARCH'
L118         0 FILE IMSRESEARCH
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'EMBAL'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'EMBAL'
L119         0 FILE EMBAL
L120         1 FILE EMBASE
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'ESBIOBASE'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'ESBIOBASE'
L121         1 FILE ESBIOBASE
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'FEDRIP'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'FEDRIP'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'ONOTOXIN? (S) ?FOLD?'
L122         0 FILE FEDRIP
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LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'FOMAD'
L123         0 FILE FOMAD
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'FOREGE'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'FOREGE'
L124         0 FILE FOREGE
L125         0 FILE FROSTI
L126         0 FILE FSTA
L127         0 FILE GENBANK
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'HEALSAFE'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'HEALSAFE'
L128         0 FILE HEALSAFE
L129         0 FILE IFIPAT
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'IMSPRODUCT'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'IMSPRODUCT'
L130         0 FILE IMSPRODUCT
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'JICST-EPLUS'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'JICST-EPLUS'
L131         0 FILE JICST-EPLUS
L132         0 FILE KOSMET
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'LIFESCI'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'LIFESCI'
L133         0 FILE LIFESCI
L134         0 FILE MEDICONF
L135         1 FILE MEDLINE
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'NIOSHTIC'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'NIOSHTIC'
L136         0 FILE NIOSHTIC
L137         0 FILE NTIS
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'NUTRACEUT'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'NUTRACEUT'
L138         0 FILE NUTRACEUT
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'OCEAN'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'OCEAN'
L139         0 FILE OCEAN
L140         0 FILE PASCAL
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'PCTGEN'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'PCTGEN'
L141         0 FILE PCTGEN
L142         0 FILE PHAR
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'PHARMAML'
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?FOLD?' FOR FILE 'PHARMAML'
L143         0 FILE PHARMAML
L144         0 FILE PHIC
L145         0 FILE PHIN
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?CONOTOXIN?' FOR FILE 'PROMT'
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L152          1 FILE USPAT2
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L155          0 FILE WPIDS
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L163          0 FILE COMPENDEX
L164          0 FILE COPPERLIT
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L165          0 FILE CORROSION
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L166          0 FILE ENCOMPLIT2
L167          0 FILE INSPEC
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L168          0 FILE INSPHYS
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L169          0 FILE INVESTEXT
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L174          0 FILE RAPRA
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L176          0 FILE STANDARDS
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L180 0 FILE WELDASEARCH
L181 0 FILE WSCA

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Left truncation is not valid in the specified search field in the specified file. The term has been searched without left truncation. Examples: '?TERPEN?' would be searched as 'TERPEN?' and '?FLAVONOID' would be searched as 'FLAVONOID.'

If you are searching in a field that uses implied proximity, and you used a truncation symbol after a punctuation mark, the system may interpret the truncation symbol as being at the beginning of a term. Implied proximity is used in search fields indexed as single words, for example, the Basic Index.

=> d l182 1-25 ibib abs

L182 ANSWER 1 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:202756 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300202756
TITLE: **Detergent**-assisted oxidative **folding** of delta-**conotoxins**.
AUTHOR(S): dela Cruz, R.; Whitby, F. G.; Buczek, O.; Bulaj, G. [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, 84112, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Peptide Research, (April 2003) Vol. 61, No. 4, pp. 202-212. print.
ISSN: 1397-002X (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Apr 2003
Last Updated on STN: 23 Apr 2003
AB Conotoxins comprise a diverse group of **disulfide**-rich peptides found in venoms of predatory Conus species. The native conformation of these peptides is marginally stable in comparison with alternative conformations, often resulting in low folding yields. The oxidative **folding** of hydrophobic delta-**conotoxins** was found to produce less than 1% of the native peptide (Bulaj, G. et al. (2001) Biochemistry 40, 13201). In order to identify factors that might improve **folding** yields, we screened a number of additives including water-soluble polymers, **detergents** and osmolytes for their ability to increase steady-state accumulation of the native delta-**conotoxin** PVIA. The presence of a **non-ionic** **detergent** Tween and low temperature appeared to be the most effective factors in improving the oxidative folding. The **detergent** was also effective in promoting **folding** of other hydrophobic delta-**conotoxins**. Based on our findings, we discuss a possible mechanism for **detergent**-assisted folding and the general applicability of this mechanism to facilitating the proper folding of hydrophobic, cysteine-rich peptides.

L182 ANSWER 2 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:237390 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:175022
TITLE: **Detergent**-assisted oxidative **folding** of δ- **conotoxins**
AUTHOR(S): DeLa Cruz, R.; Whitby, F. G.; Buczek, O.; Bulaj, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, 84112, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Peptide Research (2003), 61(4), 202-212
CODEN: JPERFA; ISSN: 1397-002X
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Munksgaard
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Conotoxins comprise a diverse group of **disulfide**-rich peptides found in venoms of predatory Conus species. The native conformation of these peptides is marginally stable in comparison with alternative conformations, often resulting in low folding yields. The oxidative **folding** of hydrophobic δ- **conotoxins** was found to produce less than 1% of the native peptide [Bulaj, G. et al. (2001) Biochem. 40, 13201]. In order to identify factors that might improve **folding** yields, the authors screened a number of additives including water-soluble polymers, **detergents** and osmolytes for their ability to increase steady-state accumulation of the native δ- **conotoxin** PVIA. The presence of a **non-ionic detergent** Tween and low temperature appeared to be the most effective factors in improving the oxidative folding. The **detergent** was also effective in promoting **folding** of other hydrophobic δ- **conotoxins**. Based on our findings, the authors discuss a possible mechanism for **detergent**-assisted folding and the general applicability of this mechanism to facilitating the proper folding of hydrophobic, cysteine-rich peptides.

REFERENCE COUNT: 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L182 ANSWER 3 OF 25 EMBASE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003130601 EMBASE

TITLE: **Detergent**-assisted oxidative **folding** of δ- **conotoxins**.

AUTHOR: DeLa Cruz R.; Whitby F.G.; Buczek O.; Bulaj G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: G. Bulaj, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112, United States

SOURCE: Journal of Peptide Research, (1 Apr 2003) 61/4 (202-212). Refs: 46
ISSN: 1397-002X CODEN: JPERFA

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical Biochemistry

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB **Conotoxins** comprise a diverse group of **disulfide**-rich peptides found in venoms of predatory Conus species. The native conformation of these peptides is marginally stable in comparison with alternative conformations, often resulting in low **folding** yields. The oxidative **folding** of hydrophobic δ- **conotoxins** was found to produce less than 1% of the native peptide [Bulaj, G. et al. (2001) Biochemistry 40, 13201]. In order to identify factors that might improve **folding** yields, we screened a number of additives including water-soluble polymers, **detergents** and osmolytes for their ability to increase steady-state accumulation of the native δ- **conotoxin** PVIA. The presence of a **non-ionic detergent** Tween and low temperature appeared to be the most effective factors in improving the oxidative **folding**. The **detergent** was also effective in promoting **folding** of other hydrophobic δ- **conotoxins**. Based on our findings, we discuss a possible mechanism for **detergent**-assisted **folding** and the general applicability of this mechanism to facilitating the proper **folding** of hydrophobic, cysteine-rich peptides.

L182 ANSWER 4 OF 25 Elsevier BIOBASE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003080944 ESBIOBASE

TITLE: **Detergent**-assisted oxidative **folding** of δ- **conotoxins**

AUTHOR: DeLa Cruz R.; Whitby F.G.; Buczek O.; Bulaj G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: G. Bulaj, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112, United States.

SOURCE: Journal of Peptide Research, (01 APR 2003), 61/4 (202-212), 46 reference(s)
CODEN: JPERFA ISSN: 1397-002X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB **Conotoxins** comprise a diverse group of **disulfide**-rich peptides found in venoms of predatory Conus species. The native conformation of these peptides is marginally stable in comparison with alternative conformations, often resulting in low **folding** yields. The oxidative **folding** of hydrophobic δ- **conotoxins** was found to produce less than 1% of the native peptide [Bulaj, G. et al. (2001) Biochemistry 40, 13201]. In order to identify factors that might improve **folding** yields, we screened a number of additives including water-soluble polymers, **detergents** and osmolytes for their ability to increase steady-state accumulation of the native δ- **conotoxin** PVIA. The presence of a **non-ionic detergent** Tween and low temperature appeared to be the most effective factors in improving the oxidative **folding**. The **detergent** was also effective in promoting **folding** of other hydrophobic δ- **conotoxins**. Based on our findings, we discuss a possible mechanism for **detergent**-assisted **folding** and the general applicability of this mechanism to facilitating the proper **folding** of hydrophobic, cysteine-rich peptides.

L182 ANSWER 5 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003095049 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12605605
TITLE: **Detergent**-assisted oxidative **folding** of delta-**conotoxins**.
AUTHOR: DeLa Cruz R; Whitby F G; Buczek O; Bulaj G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: GM 42494 (NIGMS)
PO 148677
SOURCE: journal of peptide research : official journal of the American Peptide Society, (2003 Apr) 61 (4) 202-12.
Journal code: 9707067. ISSN: 1397-002X.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200311
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030228
Last Updated on STN: 20031217
Entered Medline: 20031126

AB Conotoxins comprise a diverse group of **disulfide**-rich peptides found in venoms of predatory Conus species. The native conformation of these peptides is marginally stable in comparison with alternative conformations, often resulting in low folding yields. The oxidative **folding** of hydrophobic delta-**conotoxins** was found to produce less than 1% of the native peptide [Bulaj, G. et al. (2001) Biochemistry 40, 13201]. In order to identify factors that might improve **folding** yields, we screened a number of additives including water-soluble polymers, **detergents** and osmolytes for their ability to increase steady-state accumulation of the native delta-**conotoxin** PVIA. The presence of a **non-ionic detergent** Tween and low temperature appeared to be the most effective factors in improving the oxidative folding. The **detergent** was also effective in promoting **folding** of other hydrophobic delta-**conotoxins**. Based on our findings, we discuss a possible mechanism for **detergent**-assisted folding and the general applicability of this mechanism to facilitating the proper folding of hydrophobic, cysteine-rich peptides.

L182 ANSWER 6 OF 25 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON ISI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:259701 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 656MX
TITLE: **Detergent**-assisted oxidative **folding** of delta-**conotoxins**
AUTHOR: DeLa Cruz R; Whitby F G; Buczek O; Bulaj G (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Utah, Dept Biol, Salt Lake City, UT 84112 USA (Reprint); Univ Utah, Sch Med, Dept Biochem, Salt Lake City, UT 84132 USA
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF PEPTIDE RESEARCH, (APR 2002) Vol. 61, No. 4, pp. 202-212.
Publisher: BLACKWELL MUNKSGAARD, 35 NORRE SOGADE, PO BOX 2148, DK-1016 COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.
ISSN: 1397-002X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 46
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB **Conotoxins** comprise a diverse group of **disulfide**-rich peptides found in venoms of predatory Conus species. The native conformation of these peptides is marginally stable in comparison with alternative conformations, often resulting in low **folding** yields. The oxidative **folding** of hydrophobic delta-**conotoxins** was found to produce less than 1 % of the native peptide [Bulaj, G. et al. (2001) Biochemistry 40, 13201]. In order to identify factors that might improve **folding** yields, we screened a number of additives including water-soluble polymers, **detergents** and osmolytes for their ability to increase steady-state accumulation of the native delta-**conotoxin** PVIA. The presence of a **non-ionic detergent** Tween and low temperature appeared to be the most effective factors in improving the oxidative **folding**. The **detergent** was also effective in promoting **folding** of other hydrophobic delta-**conotoxins**. Based on our findings, we discuss a possible mechanism for **detergent**-assisted **folding** and the general applicability of this mechanism to facilitating the proper **folding** of hydrophobic, cysteine-rich peptides.

L182 ANSWER 7 OF 25 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:76151 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2004 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA13912175022Z
TITLE: **Detergent**-assisted oxidative **folding** of δ- **conotoxins**
AUTHOR(S): DeLa Cruz, R.; Whitby, F. G.; Buczek, O.; Bulaj, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, 84112, USA.
SOURCE: Journal of Peptide Research, (2003) Vol. 61, No. 4, pp. 202-212.
CODEN: JPERFA. ISSN: 1397-002X.
COUNTRY: UNITED STATES
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 2003:237390
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030401
Last Updated on STN: 20030916

AB Conotoxins comprise a diverse group of **disulfide**-rich peptides found in venoms of predatory Conus species. The native conformation of these peptides is marginally stable in comparison with alternative conformations, often resulting in low folding yields. The oxidative **folding** of hydrophobic δ- **conotoxins** was found to produce less than 1% of the native peptide [Bulaj, G. et al. (2001) Biochem. 40, 13201]. In order to identify factors that might improve

folding yields, the authors screened a number of additives including water-soluble polymers, **detergents** and osmolytes for their ability to increase steady-state accumulation of the native δ-**conotoxin** PVIA. The presence of a **non-ionic detergent** Tween and low temperature appeared to be the most effective factors in improving the oxidative folding. The **detergent** was also effective in promoting **folding** of other hydrophobic δ- **conotoxins**. Based on our findings, the authors discuss a possible mechanism for **detergent**-assisted folding and the general applicability of this mechanism to facilitating the proper folding of hydrophobic, cysteine-rich peptides.

L182 ANSWER 8 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:31067 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of recovering a nucleic acid encoding a proteinaceous binding domain which binds a target material
INVENTOR(S): Ladner, Robert Charles, Ijamsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Guterman, Sonia Kosow, Belmont, MA, UNITED STATES
Roberts, Bruce Lindsay, Milford, MA, UNITED STATES
Markland, William, Milford, MA, UNITED STATES
Ley, Arthur Charles, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Kent, Rachel Baribault, Boxborough, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004023205	A1	20040205
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-126544	A1	20020422 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-993776, filed on 18 Dec 1997, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-415922, filed on 3 Apr 1995, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5837500 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-9319, filed on 26 Jan 1993, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5403484 Division of Ser. No. US 1991-664989, filed on 1 Mar 1991, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5223409 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-487063, filed on 2 Mar 1990, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-240160, filed on 2 Sep 1988, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	WO 1989-US3731	19890901

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C., 624 Ninth Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20001
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 16 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 15868

AB In order to obtain a novel binding protein against a chosen target, DNA molecules, each encoding a protein comprising one of a family of similar potential binding domains and a structural signal calling for the display of the protein on the outer surface of a chosen bacterial cell, bacterial spore or phage (genetic package) are introduced into a genetic package. The protein is expressed and the potential binding domain is displayed on the outer surface of the package. The cells or viruses bearing the binding domains which recognize the target molecule are isolated and amplified. The successful binding domains are then characterized. One or more of these successful binding domains is used as a model for the design of a new family of potential binding domains, and the process is repeated until a novel binding domain having a desired affinity for the target molecule is obtained. In one embodiment, the first family of potential binding domains is related to bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor, the genetic package is M13 phage, and the protein includes the outer surface transport signal of the M13 gene III

protein.

L182 ANSWER 9 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:7306 USPATFULL
TITLE: Nucleic acids, genetic constructs, and library of nucleic acids encoding fusion proteins
INVENTOR(S): Ladner, Robert Charles, Ijamsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Guterman, Sonia Kosow, Belmont, MA, UNITED STATES
Roberts, Bruce Lindsay, Milford, MA, UNITED STATES
Markland, William, Milford, MA, UNITED STATES
Ley, Arthur Charles, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Kent, Rachel Baribault, Boxborough, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004005539	A1	20040108
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-127028	A1	20020422 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-993776, filed on 18 Dec 1997, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-415922, filed on 3 Apr 1995, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5837500 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-9319, filed on 26 Jan 1993, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5403484 Division of Ser. No. US 1991-664989, filed on 1 Mar 1991, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5223409 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-487063, filed on 2 Mar 1990, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-240160, filed on 2 Sep 1988, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	WO 1989-US3731	19890901

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C., 624 Ninth Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20001
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 16 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 16057
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB In order to obtain a novel binding protein against a chosen target, DNA molecules, each encoding a protein comprising one of a family of similar potential binding domains and a structural signal calling for the display of the protein on the outer surface of a chosen bacterial cell, bacterial spore or phage (genetic package) are introduced into a genetic package. The protein is expressed and the potential binding domain is displayed on the outer surface of the package. The cells or viruses bearing the binding domains which recognize the target molecule are isolated and amplified. The successful binding domains are then characterized. One or more of these successful binding domains is used as a model for the design of a new family of potential binding domains, and the process is repeated until a novel binding domain having a desired affinity for the target molecule is obtained. In one embodiment, the first family of potential binding domains is related to bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor, the genetic package is M13 phage, and the protein includes the outer surface transport signal of the M13 gene III protein.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L182 ANSWER 10 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:318635 USPATFULL
TITLE: Novel nucleic acids and polypeptides
INVENTOR(S): Tang, Y. Tom, San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES
Yang, Yonghong, San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES

Wang, Zhiwei, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Weng, Gezhi, Piedmont, CA, UNITED STATES
Ma, Yunqing, Santa Clara, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003224379	A1	20031204
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-243552	A1	20020912 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US35017, filed on 22 Dec 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-552317, filed on 25 Apr 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-488725, filed on 21 Jan 2000, PENDING

PRIORITY INFORMATION:	NUMBER	DATE
	WO 2001-US2623	20010125
	WO 2001-US3800	20010205
	WO 2001-US4927	20010226
	WO 2001-US4941	20010305
	WO 2001-US8631	20010330
	WO 2001-US8656	20010416
	WO 2001-US14827	20010516
	US 2001-322511P	20010913 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Elena Quertermous, 675 Almanor Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA, 94085
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 26
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 13810
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides novel nucleic acids, novel polypeptide sequences encoded by these nucleic acids and uses thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L182 ANSWER 11 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:312289 USPATFULL
TITLE: Directed evolution of novel binding proteins
INVENTOR(S): Ladner, Robert Charles, Ijamsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Guterman, Sonia Kosow, Belmont, MA, UNITED STATES
Roberts, Bruce Lindsay, Milford, MA, UNITED STATES
Markland, William, Milford, MA, UNITED STATES
Ley, Arthur Charles, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Kent, Rachel Baribault, Boxborough, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003219886	A1	20031127
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-896095	A1	20010629 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-993776, filed on 18 Dec 1997, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-415922, filed on 3 Apr 1995, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5837500 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-9319, filed on 26 Jan 1993, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5403484 Division of Ser. No. US 1991-664989, filed on 1 Mar 1991, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5223409 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-487063, filed on 2 Mar 1990, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-240160, filed on 2 Sep 1988, ABANDONED

PRIORITY INFORMATION:	NUMBER	DATE
	WO 1989-US3731	19890901

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C., 624 Ninth Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20001
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 100
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 16 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 15529
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In order to obtain a novel binding protein against a chosen target, DNA molecules, each encoding a protein comprising one of a family of similar potential binding domains and a structural signal calling for the display of the protein on the outer surface of a chosen bacterial cell, bacterial spore or phage (genetic package) are introduced into a genetic package. The protein is expressed and the potential binding domain is displayed on the outer surface of the package. The cells or viruses bearing the binding domains which recognize the target molecule are isolated and amplified. The successful binding domains are then characterized. One or more of these successful binding domains is used as a model for the design of a new family of potential binding domains, and the process is repeated until a novel binding domain having a desired affinity for the target molecule is obtained. In one embodiment, the first family of potential binding domains is related to bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor, the genetic package is M13 phage, and the protein includes the outer surface transport signal of the M13 gene III protein.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L182 ANSWER 12 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:312125 USPATFULL
TITLE: Fusion proteins, modified filamentous bacteriophage, and populations or libraries of same
INVENTOR(S): Ladner, Robert Charles, Ijamsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Guterman, Sonia Kosow, Belmont, MA, UNITED STATES
Roberts, Bruce Lindsay, Milford, MA, UNITED STATES
Markland, William, Milford, MA, UNITED STATES
Ley, Arthur Charles, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Kent, Rachel Baribault, Boxborough, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003219722	A1	20031127
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-126685	A1	20020422 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-993776, filed on 18 Dec 1997, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-415922, filed on 3 Apr 1995, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5837500 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-9319, filed on 26 Jan 1993, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5403484 Division of Ser. No. US 1991-664989, filed on 1 Mar 1991, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5223409 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-487063, filed on 2 Mar 1990, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-240160, filed on 2 Sep 1988, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	WO 1989-US3731	19890901

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C., 624 Ninth Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20001
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 38
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 16 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 16459
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In order to obtain a novel binding protein against a chosen target, DNA molecules, each encoding a protein comprising one of a family of similar potential binding domains and a structural signal calling for the display of the protein on the outer surface of a chosen bacterial cell, bacterial spore or phage (genetic package) are introduced into a genetic package. The protein is expressed and the potential binding domain is displayed on the outer surface of the package. The cells or viruses bearing the binding domains which recognize the target molecule are isolated and amplified. The successful binding domains are then characterized. One or more of these successful binding domains is used as a model for the design of a new family of potential binding domains, and the process is repeated until a novel binding domain having a desired affinity for the target molecule is obtained. In one embodiment, the first family of potential binding domains is related to bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor, the genetic package is M13 phage, and the protein includes the outer surface transport signal of the M13 gene III protein.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L182 ANSWER 13 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:165862 USPATFULL
TITLE: Directed evolution of novel binding proteins
INVENTOR(S): Ladner, Robert Charles, Ijamsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Guterman, Sonia Kosow, Belmont, MA, UNITED STATES
Roberts, Bruce Lindsay, Milford, MA, UNITED STATES
Markland, William, Milford, MA, UNITED STATES
Ley, Arthur Charles, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Kent, Rachel Baribault, Boxborough, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003113717	A1	20030619
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-893878	A1	20010629 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-993776, filed on 18 Dec 1997, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-415922, filed on 3 Apr 1995, PATENTED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-9319, filed on 26 Jan 1993, PATENTED Division of Ser. No. US 1991-664989, filed on 1 Mar 1991, PATENTED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-487063, filed on 2 Mar 1990, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-240160, filed on 2 Sep 1988, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	WO 1989-US3731	19890901

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C., 624 Ninth Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20001
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 25
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 16 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 15933
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB In order to obtain a novel binding protein against a chosen target, DNA molecules, each encoding a protein comprising one of a family of similar potential binding domains and a structural-signal calling for the display of the protein on the outer surface of a chosen bacterial cell, bacterial spore or phage (genetic package) are introduced into a genetic package. The protein is expressed and the potential binding domain is displayed on the outer surface of the package. The cells or viruses bearing the binding domains which recognize the target molecule are isolated and amplified. The successful binding domains are then characterized. One or more of these successful binding domains is used

as a model for the design of a new family of potential binding domains, and the process is repeated until a novel binding domain having a desired affinity for the target molecule is obtained. In one embodiment, the first family of potential binding domains is related to bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor, the genetic package is M13 phage, and the protein includes the outer surface transport signal of the M13 gene III protein.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L182 ANSWER 14 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:273335 USPATFULL
TITLE: Agouti polynucleotide compositions and methods of use
INVENTOR(S): Woychik, Richard P., Orinda, CA, UNITED STATES
Bultman, Scott J., Lakewood, OH, UNITED STATES
Michaud, Edward J., UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002151463	A1	20021017
	US 6514747	B2	20030204
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-781811	A1	20010212 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1998-34088, filed on 3 Mar 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6310034 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-64385, filed on 21 May 1993, ABANDONED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: GREGORY A. NELSON, AKERMAN, SENTERFITT AND EIDSON, P.A., 222 LAKEVIEW AVENUE, SUITE 400, P.O.BOX 3188, WEST PALM BEACH, FL, 33402-3188
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 50
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 41 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 11146
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are methods and compositions comprising novel agouti polypeptides and the polynucleotides which encode them. Also disclosed are DNA segments encoding these proteins derived from human and murine cell lines, and the use of these polynucleotides and polypeptides in a variety of diagnostic and therapeutic applications. Methods, compositions, kits, and devices are also provided for identifying compounds which are inhibitors of agouti activity, and for altering fatty acid synthetase activity and intracellular calcium levels in transformed cells.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L182 ANSWER 15 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:272761 USPATFULL
TITLE: Directed evolution of novel binding proteins
INVENTOR(S): Ladner, Robert Charles, Ijamsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Guterman, Sonia Kosow, Belmont, MA, UNITED STATES
Roberts, Bruce Lindsay, Milford, MA, UNITED STATES
Markland, William, Milford, MA, UNITED STATES
Ley, Arthur Charles, Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Kent, Rachel Baribault, Boxborough, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002150881	A1	20021017
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-781988	A1	20010214 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-192067, filed on 16 Nov 1998, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-415922, filed on 3 Apr 1995, PATENTED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-9319, filed on 26 Jan 1993,

PATENTED Division of Ser. No. US 1991-664989, filed on 1 Mar 1991, PATENTED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-487063, filed on 2 Mar 1990, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-240160, filed on 2 Sep 1988, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	WO 1989-US3731	19890901

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C., 624 Ninth Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20001
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 16 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 15696
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In order to obtain a novel binding protein against a chosen target, DNA molecules, each encoding a protein comprising one of a family of similar potential binding domains and a structural signal calling for the display of the protein on the outer surface of a chosen bacterial cell, bacterial spore or phage (genetic package) are introduced into a genetic package. The protein is expressed and the potential binding domain is displayed on the outer surface of the package. The cells or viruses bearing the binding domains which recognize the target molecule are isolated and amplified. The successful binding domains are then characterized. One or more of these successful binding domains is used as a model for the design of a new family of potential binding domains, and the process is repeated until a novel binding domain having a desired affinity for the target molecule is obtained. In one embodiment, the first family of potential binding domains is related to bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor, the genetic package is M13 phage, and the protein includes the outer surface transport signal of the M13 gene III protein.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L182 ANSWER 16 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:191105 USPATFULL
TITLE: Agouti polypeptide compositions
INVENTOR(S): Woychik, Richard P., Orinda, CA, United States
Bultman, Scott J., Lakewood, OH, United States
Michaud, Edward J., Kingston, TN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UT-Battelle, LLC, Oak Ridge, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6310034	B1	20011030
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-34088		19980303 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-64385, filed on 21 May 1993, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kammerer, Elyabik C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Williams, Morgan & Amerson
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 34
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 83 Drawing Figure(s); 41 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 10935
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed are methods and compositions comprising novel agouti polypeptides and the polynucleotides which encode them. Also disclosed are DNA segments encoding these proteins derived from human and murine cell lines, and the use of these polynucleotides and polypeptides in a

variety of diagnostic and therapeutic applications. Methods, compositions, kits, and devices are also provided for identifying compounds which are inhibitors of agouti activity, and for altering fatty acid synthetase activity and intracellular calcium levels in transformed cells.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L182 ANSWER 17 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:109565 USPATFULL
TITLE: Peptide library and screening method
INVENTOR(S): Hart, Charles P., Mountain View, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Affymax Technologies N.V., Curaco, Netherlands (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6107059		20000822	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-876288		19920429	(7)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Campell, Bruce R.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Townsend & Townsend & Crew
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2405
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A random peptide library constructed by transforming host cells with a collection of recombinant vectors that encode a fusion protein comprised of a carrier protein fused to a random peptide through a proteolytic cleavage site can be used to identify ligands that bind to a receptor. The screening method results in the formation of a complex comprising the fusion protein bound to a receptor through the random peptide ligand, and the random peptide can easily be identified and analyzed by virtue of the carrier protein and associated proteolytic cleavage site.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L182 ANSWER 18 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:77196 USPATFULL
TITLE: ShK toxin compositions and methods of use
INVENTOR(S): Kem, William R., Gainesville, FL, United States
Pennington, Michael W., Cherry Hill, NJ, United States
Norton, Raymond S., Ivanhoe, Australia
Chandy, K. George, Laguna Beach, CA, United States
Kalman, Katalin, Irvine, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)
Bachem Bioscience, Ing., King of Prussia, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
Biomolecular Research Institute, Parkville, Australia (non-U.S. corporation)
Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6077680		20000620	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-980858		19971126	(8)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1996-59126P	19961127	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Carlson, Karen Cochrane
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Bugaisky, Gabriele E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Williams, Morgan, & Amerson
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 42
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 4
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 40 Drawing Figure(s); 25 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5831
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed are methods and compositions comprising DNA segments, and proteins derived from sea anemone species. More particularly, it concerns the novel ShK toxin, ShK toxin analogs, chemically-modified toxin analogs, and nucleic acid segments encoding the ShK toxin from Stichodactyla helianthus. Various methods for making and using these DNA segments, DNA segments encoding synthetically-modified ShK toxins, and native and synthetic ShK peptides are disclosed, such as, for example, the use of DNA segments as diagnostic probes and templates for protein production, and the use of proteins, fusion protein carriers and peptides in various immunological and diagnostic applications.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L182 ANSWER 19 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:36903 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of obtaining small conformationally rigid conopeptides
INVENTOR(S): Olivera, Baldomero M., Salt Lake City, UT, United States
Hillyard, David R., Holiday, UT, United States
Myers, Richard A., Salt Lake City, UT, United States
Scott, Jamie K., Columbia, MO, United States
Smith, George P., Columbia, MO, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, United States (U.S. corporation)
The Curators of the University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5885780		19990323	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-733095		19910719	(7)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Scheiner, Laurie
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Thorpe, North & Western, L.L.P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1170
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for separating, identifying and purifying small, conotoxin-like rigidly conformed peptides ("conopeptides") containing multiple Cys residues comprises forming a conoeffector library, each member of which has a nucleic acid encoding a potential conopeptide sequence. The conoeffectors are expressed such that they are exposed on the surface of a bacteriophage. These bacteriophage are screened for binding to a target protein molecule, and receptors in particular, to separate and bind phage having affinity for the target protein. Reiterative screening, if required, is used to enrich and yield a phage carrying the bound conopeptide of the desired specificity and affinity. The enriched phage are then subjected to DNA sequencing to determine the conopeptide sequence including the position of the Cys residues. The chemical structure information gathered, coupled with the binding specificities to the target protein, permits the genetic or synthetic preparation of a large variety of small rigidly conformed **disulfide** rich peptides as pharmaceutical, pesticidal or other bioactive candidates.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L182 ANSWER 20 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:1540 USPATFULL
TITLE: Omega-conotoxin peptides
INVENTOR(S): Olivera, Baldomero M., Salt Lake City, UT, United States
Hillyard, David R., Salt Lake City, UT, United States
Imperial, Julita S., Salt Lake City, UT, United States
Monje, Virginia D., Quezon City, Philippines
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5591821		19970107
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-92215		19930716 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Weimar, Elizabeth C.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Marshall, S. G.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Venable, Baetjer, Howard & Civiletti, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1557
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is directed to ω-conotoxin peptides having 24-30 amino acids, six cysteines which form **disulfide** bonds between the first and fourth, second and fifth, and third and sixth cysteines, respectively, and an internal sequence of Cys-Arg-Lys-Thr-Xaa.sub.1 -Tyr-Xaa.sub.2 -Cys-Cys-Ser-Gly-Ser-Cys (SEQ ID NO:1). The invention is further directed to ω-conotoxin peptides of the generic formula Cys-Xaa.sub.1 -Gly-Xaa.sub.2 -Gly-Ala-Xaa.sub.3 -Cys-Arg-Lys-Thr-Xaa.sub.4 -Tyr-Xaa.sub.5 -Cys-Cys-Ser-Gly-Ser-Cys-Xaa.sub.6 -Arg-Gly-Xaa.sub.7 -Cys (SEQ ID NO:2). Preferably, the C-terminus is amidated. These peptides also contain three **disulfide** bonds. Examples of ω-conotoxin peptides within the generic formula are MVIIC having the formula Cys-Cys-Gly-Lys-Gly-Ala-Xaa.sub.1 -Cys-Arg-Lys-Thr-Xaa.sub.2 -Tyr-Asp-Cys-Cys-Ser-Gly-Ser-Cys-Gly-Arg-Arg-Gly-Lys-Cys (SEQ ID NO:3), wherein Xaa is preferably Pro or Hyp (4-hydroxyproline) and Xaa.sub.2 is preferably Met or Nle (norleucine) and wherein preferably the C-terminus is amidated, and MVIID having the formula Cys-Gln-Gly-Arg-Gly-Ala-Ser-Cys-Arg-Lys-Thr-Xaa-Tyr-Asn-Cys-Cys-Ser-Gly-Ser-Cys-Asn-Arg-Gly-Arg-Cys (SEQ ID NO:4), wherein Xaa is preferably Met or Nle (norleucine), and wherein preferably the C-terminus is amidated. These peptides target the P-like subtypes of Ca.sup.2+ channels as well as the N-type Ca.sup.2+ channels.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L182 ANSWER 21 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:101466 USPATFULL
TITLE: Directed evolution of novel binding proteins
INVENTOR(S): Ladner, Robert C., Ijamsville, MD, United States
Guterman, Sonia K., Belmont, MA, United States
Roberts, Bruce L., Milford, MA, United States
Markland, William, Milford, MA, United States
Ley, Arthur C., Newton, MA, United States
Kent, Rachel B., Boxborough, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Protein Engineering Corporation, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5571698 19961105
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1993-57667 19930618 (8)
DISCLAIMER DATE: 20100629
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-664989, filed on 1 Mar 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5223409 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-487063, filed on 2 Mar 1990, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-240160, filed on 2 Sep 1988, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Ulm, John
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Cooper, Iver P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 83
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 16 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 15323
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In order to obtain a novel binding protein against a chosen target, DNA molecules, each encoding a protein comprising one of a family of similar potential binding domains and a structural signal calling for the display of the protein on the outer surface of a chosen bacterial cell, bacterial spore or phage (genetic package) are introduced into a genetic package. The protein is expressed and the potential binding domain is displayed on the outer surface of the package. The cells or viruses bearing the binding domains which recognize the target molecule are isolated and amplified. The successful binding domains are then characterized. One or more of these successful binding domains is used as a model for the design of a new family of potential binding domains, and the process is repeated until a novel binding domain having a desired affinity for the target molecule is obtained. In one embodiment, the first family of potential binding domains is related to bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor, the genetic package is M13 phage, and the protein includes the outer surface transport signal of the M13 gene III protein.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L182 ANSWER 22 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:62572 USPATFULL
TITLE: Peptide library and screening systems
INVENTOR(S): Dower, William J., Menlo Park, CA, United States
Cwirla, Steven E., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Barrett, Ronald W., Sunnyvale, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Affymax Technologies N.V., Netherlands (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5432018		19950711
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-718577		19910620 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-541108, filed on 20 Jun 1990
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Scheiner, Toni R.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Wortman, Donna C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Townsend and Townsend Khourie and Crew
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1739
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Peptides which bind to selected receptors are identified by screening libraries which encode a random or controlled collection of amino acids. Peptides encoded by the libraries are expressed as fusion proteins of

bacteriophage coat proteins, and bacteriophage are then screened against the receptors of interest. Peptides having a wide variety of uses, such as therapeutic or diagnostic reagents, may thus be identified without any prior information on the structure of the expected ligand or receptor.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L182 ANSWER 23 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:29292 USPATFULL
TITLE: Viruses expressing chimeric binding proteins
INVENTOR(S): Ladner, Robert C., Ijamsville, MD, United States
Guterman, Sonia K., Belmont, MA, United States
Roberts, Bruce L., Milford, MA, United States
Markland, William, Milford, MA, United States
Ley, Arthur C., Newton, MA, United States
Kent, Rachel B., Boxborough, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Protein Engineering Corporation, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5403484		19950404
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-9319		19930126 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1991-664989, filed on 1 Mar 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5223409 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-487063, filed on 2 Mar 1990, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-240160, filed on 2 Sep 1988, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	WO 1989-3731	19890901

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hill, Jr., Robert J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Ulm, John D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Cooper, Iver P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 49
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 16 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 14368
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB In order to obtain a novel binding protein against a chosen target, DNA molecules, each encoding a protein comprising one of a family of similar potential binding domains and a structural signal calling for the display of the protein on the outer surface of a chosen bacterial cell, bacterial spore or phage (genetic package) are introduced into a genetic package. The protein is expressed and the potential binding domain is displayed on the outer surface of the package. The cells or viruses bearing the binding domains which recognize the target molecule are isolated and amplified. The successful binding domains are then characterized. One or more of these successful binding domains is used as a model for the design of a new family of potential binding domains, and the process is repeated until a novel binding domain having a desired affinity for the target molecule is obtained. In one embodiment, the first family of potential binding domains is related to bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor, the genetic package is M13 phage, and the protein includes the outer surface transport signal of the M13 gene III protein.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L182 ANSWER 24 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:52487 USPATFULL

TITLE: Directed evolution of novel binding proteins
INVENTOR(S): Ladner, Robert C., Ijamsville, MD, United States
Guterman, Sonia K., Belmont, MA, United States
Roberts, Bruce L., Milford, MA, United States
Markland, William, Milford, MA, United States
Ley, Arthur C., Newton, MA, United States
Kent, Rachel B., Boxborough, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Protein Engineering Corp., Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5223409		19930629
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-664989		19910301 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-487063, filed on 2 Mar 1990, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-240160, filed on 2 Sep 1988, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hill, Jr., Robert J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Ulm, John D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Cooper, Iver P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 66
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 16 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 15410
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In order to obtain a novel binding protein against a chosen target, DNA molecules, each encoding a protein comprising one of a family of similar potential binding domains and a structural signal calling for the display of the protein on the outer surface of a chosen bacterial cell, bacterial spore or phage (genetic package) are introduced into a genetic package. The protein is expressed and the potential binding domain is displayed on the outer surface of the package. The cells or viruses bearing the binding domains which recognize the target molecule are isolated and amplified. The successful binding domains are then characterized. One or more of these successful binding domains is used as a model for the design of a new family of potential binding domains, and the process is repeated until a novel binding domain having a desired affinity for the target molecule is obtained. In one embodiment, the first family of potential binding domains is related to bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor, the genetic package is M13 phage, and the protein includes the outer surface transport signal of the M13 gene III protein.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L182 ANSWER 25 OF 25 USPAT2 on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:273335 USPAT2
TITLE: Agouti polynucleotide compositions and methods of use
INVENTOR(S): Woychik, Richard P., Orinda, CA, United States
Bultman, Scott J., Lakewood, OH, United States
Michaud, Edward J., Kingston, TN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UT-Battelle, LLC, Oak Ridge, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6514747	B2	20030204
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-781811		20010212 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1998-34088, filed on 3 Mar 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 6310034, issued on 30 Oct 2001 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-64385, filed on 21 May 1993, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kemmerer, Elizabeth
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Akerman, Senterfitt & Eidson, P.A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 51
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 83 Drawing Figure(s); 41 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 11264
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are methods and compositions comprising novel agouti polypeptides and the polynucleotides which encode them. Also disclosed are DNA segments encoding these proteins derived from human and murine cell lines, and the use of these polynucleotides and polypeptides in a variety of diagnostic and therapeutic applications. Methods, compositions, kits, and devices are also provided for identifying compounds which are inhibitors of agouti activity, and for altering fatty acid synthetase activity and intracellular calcium levels in transformed cells.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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